Table 1. Hydrogeomorphic classification for Mt. Desert Island, Maine

Hydrogeomorphic subclass		Landscape setting	Source of water
Number	**Name**		
1	Lacustrine Fringe	Adjacent to large open-water lake/pond (within 200 m, same elevation, lake/pond must be large enough to control water level in wetland	Overbank flow (lateral exchange) from lake
2	Riverine - Upper Perennial	Within 75 m of a stream, roughly same altitude	Primarily lateral exchange with 1st/2nd order stream
3	Riverine - Non-Perennial	Within 75 m of a stream, roughly same altitude	Primarily lateral exchange with intermittent/non-perennial stream
4	Riverine - Tidal	Within 75 m of a tidal stream, roughly same altitude	Primarily lateral exchange with tidal freshwater stream
5	Depressional - Closed	In a topographic depression (hills on two or more sides), no surface inflow or outflow	Return flow from ground water/ precipitation/overland flow
6	Depressional - Semi-Closed	In a topographic depression (hills on two or more sides), some surface-water outflow	Return flow from ground water/ precipitation/overland flow
7	Depressional - Open GW	In a topographic depression (hills on two or more sides), surface-water inflow and outflow	Return flow from ground water/ precipitation/overland flow/stream inflow upstream
8	Depressional - No GW input	In a topographic depression (hills on two or more sides), but underlain by Presumpscot fomation, may have surface-water inflows or outflows	Precipitation/overland flow/stream inflow upstream
9	Mineral Soil Flat	Wide, flat area, low topographic relief in surrounding area, mineral soils	Precipitation
10	Organic Soil Flat	Wide, flat area, low topographic relief in surrounding area, organic soils	Precipitation
11	Tidal Fringe	Adjacent to tidal salt water body/estuary	Overbank flow (lateral exchange) from estuary or other salt water body
12	Slope	On a sloping surface or hillside	Return flow from ground water